the corner of Canal street and the Bowery, continued resterday. THE SUN told in the morning how the crowd of depositors, who were fearful that their money was in danger, linfter the building was closed and looked. The olicemen who were on duty when THE SUN reporter got around yesterday morning said that the people had stayed around all night. t on the steps and on the ourb, and had cried and dozed by turns. They were Polish Jews or Italians, to whom a dollar looked as big as a cart wheel. They wouldn't listen to ment had no effect on them.

The bank does not usually open before 10 e'clock but all the clerks were on hand at 9, and at 9:30 President Quintard ordered the door open. He had previously sent around word to roung Capt. McCullagh of the Elizaboth street station that he wanted poli tection. A dozen big policemen armed with night sticks, with Capt. McCullagh himself at the head, came around. They found a mon of 1,800 persons blocking the sidewalk for half a block in either direction, and extending out into the street. The steps leading up to the bank were jammed with men and women. The solice formed a wedge with Capt. McCullagh at the point, and with drawn clubs charged the rowd. It was the work of only a few minutes steps to the bank doors. Then they turned, and Capt. McCuliagh ordered the people off the steps. The order was not obeyed, and the po-Hee began to push them off. The women in the erowd screamed and fell on their kares, clasping the policemen's legs in their ar as and begging to be allowed to get their money.

Finally the steps were clerged. Then two po licemen took their place ca the lower step and the other ten set about forming the crowd in line. A woman who, weighed all of 290 pounds was anchored a; the head, and the others were crowded in behind her single file. The line stretched around the corner into Canal street, through Canal to Elizabeth, through ab to Bayard, and up Bayard half way bak books and showed them to the policemer were allowed in the line. Capt. McCullagh based that order to prevent speculators, who had no interest in the bank, getting

into line and then selling their places to poor women who really had money and wanted to draw on it. There was probably never another such line formed in this city as that line. It was composed of men and women varying in age from 90 years to 15. They were of all nationalties except the English speaking. Polish Jews outnumbered other nationalties five to one. Not one in fifteen in the line could speak English, and those who could were arrive to men. Not one in fifteen in the line could speak English, and those who could were arrived to the county of the search of the search with line. And a lawyer with him, who kept pulling and hauling and grant of the line. They could and hauling and grant of the line of the line was allowed to the line who act when the bank door was reached. These lawyer were working for money. They expected a fast, whence the line was allowed to so in. The whole line moved un, and a crowd of twenty at the head of the line was allowed to so in. The whole line moved un, and a crowd of twenty at the head of the line was allowed to so in. The whole line moved un, and a crowd had gathered in frent of the bank as had been there in the early morning. The line was still intact, and, although nearly fifty had been admitted to the bank and had got their money, there was no perceptible decrease in the leaves of the club. In an hour almost as large a growd had gathered in frent of the bank as had been admitted to the bank and had got their money, there was no perceptible decrease in the leaves were still shouting advice.

The beople who were not in line used their wise te get into the building. Some of the methods resorted to by the women were ingressions. They saw that persons with money sedencial got into the building. Some of the methods resorted to by the women were ingressions. They saw that persons with money sedencial their wise te get into the building. Some of the methods resorted to be the women were lawyed. The policy for a decrease in the line was the first money. They have the police for ad

the more sensible ones in the line would give up and so sway, thus advancing those behind a low isohes.

At two colock twenty on the tail end of the line gave up for the stay on the advice of some men who told them over and over again that their money was safe. That with a few describing along the line and a batch of twenty stopped of the head and let into the bank brought the tail end up to the middle of the block in. Elizabeth street. There it stayed at ten minutes before there the policemen who came along the line said that the bank was closed, and they seed the people about and broke the line, that time those who had been on the end of the block between Elizabeth street and the sewery. They had been in line 5% hours. The solicemen formed six abreast on the walk and drove every one before them. Those who objected to being driven they told to come in the morning for their money. They cleared tank and Elizabeth streets in a few minutes. The crowd gathered in front of the bank in the Bowery then. It took the whole twelve policemen to the them from there. There was a restition of the morning scene. The women selled the officers by the arm and beaged to be allowed to remain, but they were all hustled unceremolously away. They gathered on the opposite side of the street and denounced the police.

At just one minute before 5 colock twenty of the crowd were alled across the street and of

shore-remoniously away. They gathered on the police.

At just one minute before 3 o'clock twenty of the crowd were called across the street and allowed to go into the bank. Then the doors were closed for good. There were then in the bank sixty waiting to get their money, and the scrowd outside numbered more than a thousand. There was no delay in paying off. There and been none during the day. It took exactly one hour and ten minutes to pay off these who were inside at 3 o'clock.

When it was all over President Quintard called the reporters into his office and showed them the fluires of the day's work. Ninety thousand dollars had been poid out. The smallest amount paid was 53. the largest 35.000; the average was \$100 to each depositor. Over 500 accounts had been closed, and were closed never to be opened again, the President said, for they would take no more of that dias a clustomers. They simply swelled the book-keeping bill, and did no substantial good to the bank. During the day \$5,000 had been deposited. In the morning the officials had eared that the demand might be greater than it was, and they had prepared for it by drawing on their accounts with other banks amount to rake the actual cash on hand \$250.000. The \$100.000 left is enough to begin to-day on, and if more is needed there is \$1,500.000 denosited in other banks that can be drawn on in a few minutes. The bank made by the two days' tus \$2,200, being the interest on the amount of the bank would have had to say this interest as 5 and the predicts must. The people who drew their money out are in bad predicts must.

The people who drew their money out are in a bad predicament. They are arraid to keep it at home with them. Many of them as soon as they drew, it wanted to deposit it again. The very fact that they had been able to draw it measured them as no amount of argument tould have done. Some of them begred the deposit clerk to take the money back before they left the building. The clerk, on orders from the officers, positively refused to receive the money. This rule was adhered to all day

with one empetion. One woman, a Hungarian, draw out \$50 in the morning. She managed to get back into the bank in the afternoon. She went straight to the deposit window. The plerk would not take her money. She eried bitterly, and said, through an interpreter, that she had drawn it out without her husband knowledge begaues she feared they would lose it. When she had she had she had so he had she did not redeposit. He knew the bank was kound. She begged so pitwously that President Quintard, whose attention had been called to ber, relented and sold the clerk to receive the deposit. Some of those who draw their money tried to deposit it in the Bowers Savings Bank. The officials there had had all the experience they wanted with that class of depositors and would not open accounts. Other savings banks in the beighborhood also retused. One savings bank may said to a Sun reporter:

These people are the worst customers a bank can have. On a bank in which they deposite there is liable to be a run at any moment. They deposited in the Dry Dock and made several runs on that; then they went to the Sewery and ran on that; then they went to the Sewery and ran on that, then they went to the Sewery and ran on that, then they went to the Sewery and ran on that, then they went to the Sewery and ran on that, then they went to the Sewery and ran on that, then they went to the Sewery and ran on that, then they went to the Sewery and ran on that, then they went to the Sewery and ran on that, then they went to the Sewery and ran on that, then they went to the Sewery and ran on that, and now they are running on the Cultimes. They won't have any plac

MRS. FUGARTY WAS SWINDLED.

So Was Mrs. Dooley-And Their Feelings Were Lacerated for a Time Patrick Fogarty lives at 178 East 105th street and goes to work at 7 c'clock every morning. Yesterday morning about 10 c'clock, when all the children had left the house. Mrs. Fogarty's

household work was nearly done, so she stepped down stairs for a chat with a neigh-She had just got a good start when a little messenger boy entered and handed her a letter. Mrs. Fogarty felt convinced that some-thing dreadful had happened. With trembling hands she opened the letter and read:

"MY DEAR WIFE: I am arrested. I got arrested this morning while going to work. A man was drunk and he was abusing me, and he struck me and I struck him back, and a I am fined \$10. You can put the money in an envelope and give it to the boy, as I must have it right away, because if I ain't out by 11 o'clock they will send me to Blackwell's Island with a lot of other prisoners. You can address the envelope this way: 'Principal Keeper, Tombs Prison.' The keeper was kind enough to write this for me, as I cannot get any paper down here, as you would have to get a pass, corner of Eleventh street and Third avenue, before you could get into the Tombs, and that would take too long, as I would be sent to the Island before you could get down here. So do not worry, and do just as the letter tells you o. I will get out just as soon as the boy gets back, as he does not need a pass, and then I will go right up home. From your loving hus-

rand. PATRICK FOGARTY."
Tears started to Mrs. Fogarty's eyes, but it wouldn't do to let the neighbor learn of her husband's disgrace, so she made an excuse and asked the boy to come up stairs with her. She drew a \$10 note from the cupboard, and voted wife," placed the money and the paper in boy then asked for forty cents for bringing the

message, and she paid him.

When he had gone she sat down and had a rood cry. She thanked heaven that the children were not at home to learn of their father's diagrace, and then she prepared a lecture which was to do the double duty of comforting him and of pointing out the wickedness of his ways. Her husband came home at noon as usual. He had no sooner entered than she threw hereoff into his arms and exclaimed: "Oh. Pat. why weren't you more careful? Oh, oh, oh—you'd break my heart."

"What's the matter with you? Are you crany? What are you cring for, her?" That was the answer she received. It was a beautiful opening for the lecture, and she started in but she hadn't got far before she learned that Patrick hadn't been arrested and hadn't sent for any money, and the conclusion was forced upon her that she had been swindled. Mrs. Fogarty tossed her head and said she didn't care. She went down stairs and told her neighbors all about it, and they had a good laugh. After considering the matter, Mrs. Fogarty decided to resort it to the police, and she got her friend to accompany her to the Rast Eighty-eighth street station. She told the story to the Bergeant laughingly.

"I want to be arrested, bergeant," she said. "I'm an awful fool. I let a little hid cheat me out of ten dollars." She began to tell her story, but an alarm from headquarters required the Bergeant's attention, and he left the desk to attend to it. While he was thus engaged the door opened, and a poorly dressed woman entered, sobbing. Her crying annoyed the Sergeant, who turned around and wanted to know what was the matter.

"Here's the the the bookoo letter. Read it oh-h." she walled. Her explanation did not enlighten the Bergeant, and rook teller."

"Head Mammin: I am arrested. I got arrested this morping."

"Hello," he exclaimed, "it's the same as the other." iren were not at home to learn of their father's disgrace, and then she prepared a lecture

"Hello," he exclaimed, "it's the same as the other."

It was fight, arrest, Tombs, \$10, and awful hurry, but in this case the messenger boy had received 60 cents. The new comer was Mrs. Pairick Deoley of 209 East 108th street. Mrs. Fogarty was tickled when she saw that she was not the only dupe. She said she was sorty for the woman, but was glad all the same that she wasn't the only fool in Harlem.

Both women then left, and the case was handed to Detective Doran to follow up. In the afternoon he arrested a messenger boy in 110th street in the act of delivering a similar letter. The boy had three more in his pocket. At the station house he said that a man named Farley had asked for a boy to be sent to the District Attorney's office. Farley gave the boy the letters and said he would meet him at 110th street and Third avenue, but had not kept the appointment. This boy was not the one who had collected Mrs. Fogarty's money, but the handwriting of the letters was the same and all read exactly alike. The boy had \$10. The police say he is innocent, but they hope through him to eatch the writer.

SMITH WILL GET IT HOT.

The Banking Community Would Like to See Hitm Sent Up for Life.

Forger Albert H. Smith doesn't find life in plained yesterday to his counsel that the prison was a gloomy sort of a place, and he was anxious to get to Sing Sing. He was indicted yesterday for a single forgery, the alteration, on Sept. 8, of a certificate for seven shares of Lake Shore stock to seventy shares. The indictment is for forgery in the first degree. Smith will be arraigned before Judge Fitzgerald to-day. It is not doubted that he will plead guilty. It was believed, yesterday, that he will be sentenced to State prison for at least twenty-five years, and possibly for life. He won't have long to wait for change of air.

Wall street men have not got through calling down maledictions on Smith's head yet.

"It was just another case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," said the Vice-President of one of the big banks yesterday. Smith played the sanctimonious hypocrite in Brooklyn and the adroit business wilsin in New York. The best warning that could ever be given to men of Smith's kind would be the life sentence of the lorger. That's the only way that you can reach such men. Smith was a man without the slightest moral sense, and he would have kept up his thefts just as long as he thought he could cover up his tracks." The indictment is for forgery in the first

New Quarters for St. Joseph's Day Nur-

Eight months ago St. Joseph's Day Nursery was established by a number of charitable Catholics at 149 West Sixty-third street. The phiest of the institution is to care for the chil dren of working women while the mothers are dren of working women while the mothers are employed during the day. The nursery has been so successful that it needs larger and more commodicus quarters, and its promoters have bought the building 407 west Fifty-seventh attest, until a few weeks ago the club house of the Spaiding Literary Union. Since its establishment the nursery has sheltered over 3,500 children of working women, and found employment for about 200 of the mothers. St. Joseph's is the only Catholic day nursery on the west side, and it has the approbation of Archbishop Corrigan and the Faulist Fathers in whose parish it is situated. Next alonday a week's bessear for the benefit of the nursery will be begun at the new quarters in Fifty-seventh street.

A False Alarm at the Opera House,

The fireman who attends performances at the Metropolitan Opera House in an official espacity is required to inform the department of his arrival by a private signal. He started of his arrival by a private signal. He started to do this yesterday at 1:30 P. M., while people were silling the house to witness a matine benefit for the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, but sent in an alarm of fire instead. He discovered his mistake at once, and learing a possible peals when the engines arrived sent scene shifters to warn the engine drivers. The audience knew nothing of the matter until the entertainment was ended.

BUILDING THE NEW NAVY

THE WORK DONE BY THE BUREAU OF STRAM ENGINEERING.

Chtef Engineer Melville Recommends the Improvement of the Machinery and Plant in the Brooklyn Yard-More Reginces Officers and a Proper Training System for Entlated Mon are Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.-Engineer-in-Chief Geo. W. Melville, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, says:

It is a matter of pride for the Bureau of Steam Engineering to be able to state that, except for the Newark, which has engines very like those for the Philadelphia, built by the same firm; the Concord and Bennington, whose engines are copies of the Yorktown, and the Texas, purchased abroad, all the machinery and that of sixteen vessels for whose construction bids have been received in the last eighteen months, for but two have designs for machin-ery been submitted by the bidders, and in both these cases the bureau's designs were

"The Bureau has also during the past year prepared the plans and specifications for the motive machinery of coast-line battle ships Nos. 1, 2.3, of about 9,000 tons displacement each; armored cruiser No. 2. of 8,100 tons; protected cruiser No. 12, of about 7,350 tons; protected cruiser No. 6, of 5,500 tons; and Ammen harbor defence ram. Specifications have also been prepared to be followed by bidders who prefer to submit their own plans of machinery."

Speaking of the Boston Navy Yard, Commodore Melville says: "Some of the large machine tools in the shope at this yard are superior to those in any shop in the country, and the appropriation for the improvement of the machinery plant, small as it is, will enable all the shops to be put in condition to do any and all repair work expeditiously and well, pro vided some of the tools that have been trans-ferred to the Bureau of Equipment be retrans-ferred to this bureau. I recommend that this yard be again used as a seneral repair station, and that the shops be at once put in order for this purpose."

yard be again used as a general repair station, and that the shops be at once put in order for this purpose."

Of the New York Navy Yard, after speaking in terms of high praise of the character of the work done there, he makes the following recommendations: "The original plan contemplated a wing to the present machine shop building to be used for an erseting shop. I recommend that this be built, the heavier machine tools moved into it, an erecting bed built in it, and an overhead travelling crame provided capable of handling the heaviest paris. At present there is a wooden shed to serve temporarity, in which the machinery for cruisers Noz. 7 and 8 are being set up. Besides this wing I recommend that the boiler shop be extended and made of the dimensions designed for it, and further additions made to complete the quadrangis. All the shops of the bureau except the foundry, would then be under one roof, and could easily be connected by railways, enabling work to be done more expeditiously and cheaply than at present. The same appropriation for the improvement of machinery plant will go far toward placing the shops in a thoroughly efficient condition."

In the case of the League Island yard, the sient condition."
In the case of the League Island yard, the recommendations contained in last year's report are renewed.
Chief Melyille devotes much space to a dis-

Chief Melville devotes much space to a discussion of the personnel of the engineer corps. He says that the number of engineer officers now in the service (194) is not sufficient for the proper performance of the duties required of them, and that when the corps has been reduced to the legal limit of 170 there will not be enough to properly officer the ships now in commission and those for whose construction appropriations have already been made. "Bomething must be done, and done promptly," he says, "or we shall not only have some serious breakdown to repair which might have some serious breakdown to repair which might have seen avoided, but also an accident, more than likely to be attended with loss of life."

He says that there is also need of a much better course of instruction for the young men who are each year appointed into the engineer corps.

better course of instruction for the young men who are each year appointed into the engineer corps.

"In the naval battle of the future," he says, "the engineer staff will have a difficult and important part to perform, and if there is failure in the engine room no amount of skill and pravery on the bridge may sumes to avert disaster. Celerity of movement has decided many a naval battle and will decide many more, and the celerity of movement of a modern ship depends directly on the skill of her engineer officers."

The report also calls attention to the retention of the antiquated custom of keeping junior engineer officers in the steerage. He protests that it is untillitary in its principle and unjustly deprives the officers of privacy and comfort to which they are entitled. He endorses the Butler bill, providing for the needs of the engineer corps, and requests the department to give it its cordial support. He also urges the necessity for improvement of the enlisted men of the corps, and insists that a course of training should be provided for them.

"To sum up the whole matter." he says, "we need more men in the engineer force. Of these sens, we must establish a proper training system for them and offer many more inducements for the better ones to remain in the service."

vice."

In conclusion the report gives the estimates for the next fiscal year as follows: Steam machinery, \$700,000 (an increase of \$50,000); salaries, \$12,040; civil establishment, \$18,900; increase of the navy, \$4,856,946 (this on account of machinery for the new ships); plant at Norfolk Navy Yard, \$49,205; experimental purposes, \$25,000.

THE CONCORD'S TRIAL TRIP. Probability That Changes Will Have to be Made in Her Pumps,

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the gunboat Concord passed through Hell Gate on her return to New York. She had left her anchorage off City Island at 6:30 A. M., and was moored alongside the dock at the foot of Eighth street three hours later. The Naval Board that accompanied her on her trial trip witnessed, coming down, a successful test of her handsteering gear and other trials of her minor parts. Chief Engineer R. W. Peck, who had charge of the engine rooms for the contractors. said yesterday that the trouble with the feed pumps lay in their being placed at the top of the water tank. It was necessary for them to draw the water from below, and this they were unable to do in sufficient quantities to keep the boilers fully supplied The boilers, he declared, could have produced all the steam that was needed, but the handiall the steam that was needed, but the handicap of the feed pumps would not permit the maintenance of the proper pressure. He does not think that a leakage of the starboard after boiler was material enough to be considered the cause of a failure to develop the horse power expected, and believes that the Concord can never show herself to the best advantage until the position of the feed pumps is changed and they are placed where they will not be obliged to draw water upward. These pumps were designed by the Government. The contract calls upon the Quintard people to pay \$100 for every unit of horse power below \$3.00. It is generally conceded that the Board's figures will place the Concord's achievement below this expectation, and in that event her contractors will make the grounds stated above the basis of an application for a new trial.

Mr. N. F. Palmer, the superintendent of the Quintard works is confident that the Concord is fully equal to the task out out for her. The behavior of her engines could not be excelled, and the almost imperceptible vibration of the gunboat during her severe efforts shows that her construction is remarkably strons. Capt. Silas Casey declares that she shakes much less than the Newark. The speed of 17.7 knots that she attained during her first hour was reckoned from shore observations. If it is confirmed by her future exhibitions she will be among the swiftest boats of her class in the world.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Secretary Tracy to day received a telegram from Capt. Silas Casey at New York, President of the Board appointed to superintend the trial of the new gunboat Concord. as follows:

Concord returned this morning; trial unsucessful."

She began her trial a week ago Monday and teared and on her sea of the sea of the day. cap of the feed pumps would not permit the

"Concord returned this morning; trial unsuccessful."

She began her trial a week ago Monday and started out on her sea trial a week ago to-day. The Board was composed offCapt. Casey. Commander Batcheller. Commander H. B. Bradford. Naval Constructor Varney, and Chief Engineers Keirsted. Wharton. and Aston. The ve-sel was built by U. F. Palmer, Jr.. & Co. of New York the successors to John Roach's business, and was to have been completed over a year ago, since which time she has been earning money for the Government in the form of time penalties. She was to develop according to the terms of the contract, an average indicated horse power of 3,400 during a run of four consecutive hours, with a premium of \$100 for every additional horse power and a corresponding penalty for any deficiency.

Blowing a Gale Of the Coast. Few sailing craft ventured out of harbor yes terday, and fewer came in against the chilly northwester. The bay was foam-bespattered all day. Out beyond the Hook, in the open sea, the wind was waisting with the force of a galo, incoming vessels that met it reported that it was lashing up tremendous seas.

RITHER OWNER OR SANTERESS.

Old Mrs. Flood's Story of How Mer Brother Acquired Her Property. East side society for some time has been dis-

cussing the details of a case one point of which was argued before Judge O'Brien yesterday by Atterney Charles W. Brooks. At 165 East 109th street lives an old and childless widow named Rose Flood. She is either merely the janitress of the building she lives in or else she is the owner not ealy of it but of ever \$100,000 worth of real estate besides. And the story of how this state of affairs came about is most This is what she telis: Mr. and Mrs. Flood

were Forty-niners. They lived in California until the subsiding of the gold fever, and came away from there many years ago with a very considerable sum of money. This they invested in houses and lots in New York city—in 109th street, in Thirty-first street, and in Twenty-ninth street. Then her husband died. and left it all to her. She had a brother, Patrick Cain, in whom she had the utmost ec dence. Patrick managed her affairs, and had always thought that he and his wife and his five children would be the old lady's heira. Toward the latter part of November, 1884, Mrs. Flood fell sick and felt that her days were

numbered. She says that her brother Patrick encouraged this impression in her mind, and, talking to her in this enreshed state, induced her to make a blanket deed in his favor for all

talking to ber in this enfeebled state, induced her to make a blanket deed in his favor for all her to make a blanket deed in his favor for all her real estate. She says he said: "Soay, if you die, this property will go to me as you wish. If you don't die, I will give it all back to you." So she made the deed, making him promise not to record it, and mentioning in it is as the consideration.

She felt so much relieved at having the worry of this \$125,000 worth of real estate off her mind that she grew steadily better, and finally became as well as well could be. Then ahe went to Fatrick and said:

"Patrick, give me back my property."
But Patrick did not give it back. He said that he would, but told her to wait awhile. Finally he said: "Rosy, I can't give it back to you because my wife will not sign the conveyance. She says she thinks we had better keep the property now that we have it. But you will always have the income of it. Rosy dear, and I will make a will so that if I die you will get it all back."

Bo Rosy was content with this and let matters go on. Now it came to pass that in January of this year Patrick Cain passed away, leaving a sorrowing widow and five children. The will was opened and was found to contain, not a bequest of the \$125,000 worth of property to Mrs. Rosa Flood, but a bequest of all to his five children with a half interest in the income to his widow for her lifetime. Mrs. Flood was mentioned, however. The deceased provided that his dear sister. Rosa Flood, might remain as janitrees of the three houses at 162, 164, and 166 East 109th street for the term of her natural life.

Mrs. Flood hastened to consult Lawyer.

THREATENED TO SHOOT HIS WIFE. Crany Auttes of H. C. Baker, Once a Deputy

Ex-Deputy Shariff Henry C. Baker of Ovster Bay was taken to Long Island City yesterday and locked up in the Queens county jail. He is accused of assaulting and threatening to kill his wife. Baker owns a road house on the Cove road between Oyster Bay and Cold Spring. He has managed the estate of Millionaire John M. second wife, and they have a daughter about 15 years old. Their home was a happy one until Tuesday night, when it is said that Baker returned from New York city accompanied by a strange woman. He was intoxicated and in a frensy of excitement. When his wife refused to leave the house in obedience to his order, he flew into a wild pession and best and kicked her. Their daughter came between them, when Baker got a revolver and forced them both to leave the house. He then began wrecking the house. He broke up almost everything of value in the place. During the work of demolition he danced about and shricked like a maniac. Mrs. Baker and her daughter work to her husband's brother's house near by. Baker hunted her up shortly afterward. He was armed with a big carving kaifs and threatened to kill every one in the house unless his wife was handed over to him. In their terror Mrs. Baker and her daughter secretly left the house and escaped into the woods, where they remained secreted for almost twenty-four hours. Baker continued his antics until late the following day, when he was arrested. His wife and daughter were found in the woods by a searching party. They were exhausted by exposure and hunger.

When Deputy Sheriff Griffing and a constable went to arrest Baker he met them at the door. He was armed with a revolver, and threatened to kill any one who molested him. ble went to arrest Baker he met them at the door. He was armed with a revolver, and threatened to kill any one who molested him. He was speedily disarmed and handcuffed. On a table in the room were two double-barrelled shotguns, both loaded, and the carving knife which he had when he followed his wife. The strange woman escaped from the house while he was being arrested. Baker was arraigned before Justice Frost in Glen Cove and committed to the county jail. His friends believe he has become suddenly insane. They have requested Justice Garretson to appoint a commission to inquire into his sanity.

FISCHER WAS NOT A THIEF.

A Jury Finds that He Told the Truth
About a Robbery of Money.

A jury in the Court of Sessions Brooklyn, listened yesterday to a singular story which

was developed in the prosecution and defence of Gustav Pischer, who had been indicted on a charge of grand larceny. Fischer is an Austrian by birth, but he lived for twenty years in Kent, England, where he has a factory for the manufacture of parchment paper by a cheap Rent. England, where he has a factory for the manufacture of parchment paper by a cheap and secret process. The business became involved in apparently interminable chancery proceedings, and Mr. Fischer, disgusted, eame to this country in May last and took up his residence at 654 Carroll street. One of his residence at 656 Carroll street. One of his residence at 656 Carroll street. One of his residence, and when the collector defaulted in the amount of \$5,800 and fied from the State. Mr. Fischer became very much concerned and tried to assist the absconder's wife in an effort to effect a settlement with Mr. Hingler. While the negotiations were in progress Mrs. Luf gave Fischer \$350 in cash to pay over to the brewer. He says he put the money in his pocketbook with \$260 of his own, and on Sept. 16, while crossing over to this city by the South Ferry, he discovered that his wallet had disappeared. He told Mrs. Luf of the loss of her money and promised to make it good as soon as he sould communicate with friends in London. Mrs. Luf had him arrested for largely and he remained in jail until resterday. The witnesses for the presecution corroborated his story in spots, and Fischer gave such an sonest and strightforward vergion of the matter that the jury believed him. It was shown that he had advertised his loss in various newspapers, and had even communicated with friends in England in an effort to get enough money to reimburse the woman. Fischer was acquitted.

Henry Barna, a Socialist, was convicted yes terday in the General Sessions of libelling Gustav Erdelyi, editor of *Hungary*. On July 3 Barns caused to be distributed handbills in which he falsely alleged that Mr. Erdelyi was a which he falsely alleged that Mr. Erdelyi was a living fraud, a fugitive from instice, and had murdered his mether. This outpour of abuse was due to the fact that Mr. Erdelyi warned the Hungarians of this city not to be imposed upon by Barna, who was collecting money estensibly to send Rudolph Gewurtz, another Socialist, back to Hungary. Barna may be sentenced to the penitentiary for one year and fined \$500.

An Albanian Smothered by Gan.

Exra Tunn, who registered as from Albany at the Central Hotel, 251 and 253 Canal street, on Wednesday night, was found dead in bed yesterday morning suffocated by gas. He was under the influence of liquor when he went to his room. He had two puries. One contained 55.40, the other was empty. He had a silver watch and chain and a memorandum book. The latter contained some entries of money paid or received, and his signature, but pothing to indicate his business or residence. He was about 40, and looked like a working man. The body was sent to the Morgue. Ezra Tunn, who registered as from Albany

The Brasilian Squadron Nearly Duc. The Brazilian squadron, consisting of the wooden correcte Guarabara and the irenelad Aquidaban has been heard from. The United States and Brazilian mail steamble Advance left them at Harbadoss, in the west indies, ecaling up on Nov. 12. They reperfed that they would sail as soon as possible. They may be looked for to-day.

FOUND A LOST WILL OF 1853.

A NEW TURN OF AFFAIRS IN THE MEL-VILLE WILL CONTEST.

Mrs. Melville Left Most of her Estate to her Lawyer-Mer Brother's Children Find their Grandmether's Will Making her a Life Tenant of the Property Only. One of the most unique will cases on record will come up before Surrogate Bansom on the 1st. 3d. and 4th of December. The will in question was made by Mrs. Jane L. Melville, who died on March 80 last at the Fiorence. Fourth avenue and Eighteenth street. Rer estate has been variously estimated at from \$90,000 to \$150,000, but her nearest relatives say that it is probably about \$110,000, most of it real estate. Mrs. Melville made two bequests of \$500 each and one of \$10,000, the atter to her physician, Dr. George V. Mester. The rest of her property she left to her lawyer, George W. Dillaway, as residuary legates. Mr. Dillaway had been Mrs. Melville's counsel for eighteen years. He is named in the document as one of the executors, and his partner. Thomas E. Leeds, is the other. Another partner, John S. Davenport, is Mr. Dillaway's attorney in the contest over the will, and one of the clerks employed by these lawyers in their office at 18 Wall street, Mr. Adolph Blerck, Jr.,

is one of the witnesses of the will.

The will is contested by John A., Guy C., and
Lavinia H. Dempsey, nephews and niece of the testatrix. Undue influence was the original ground of the contest. Both the Dempseys are lawyers, and their office is at 182 Nassau street. Guy and his sister live at Edgewater. homestead since 1789. All summer long the Dempseys have been

overhauling the business papers of their overhauling the business papers of their father. Dr. John Aird Dempsey, who died in 1870. Dr. Dempsey was an exceedingly methodical man. He kept all letters written to him, and endorsed them with memorands showing the time when they were received, from whom they came, and so on. More than that, he kept strict accounts of his personal expenditures, and among the bushels of gorments that have been preserved in the Edgewater homestead were found several odd memoranda, set down sometimes on the backs of bill heads, which noted, for instance, that Dr. Dempsey left home at a certain hour of a certain day and year; came to New York, fare 20 cents; bought two apples, decaus; car fare, 10 cents; bought two apples, decaus; car fare, counting for his movements will be invaluable in fortifying the testimony to be introduced before the Surrogate.

Dr. Dempsey's mother died on July 30, 1853. Her children were the Dector and Mrs. Melville. At the time of her death it was supposed that ane had leit a will, but the document was never brought to light. All three of the contestants of Mrs. Melville's will recall how their mother, who died last spring used to say that ahe was convinced that Mrs. Dempsey, Sr., had made a will which had disappeared mysteriously. The boys thought little of the matter, for they believed that they had received all they were entitled to from their grandmother's eatate.

What happened with the elder Mrs. Dempsey. father, Dr. John Aird Dempsey, who died in

coult. The boys thought little of the matter, for they believed that they had received all they were entitled to from their grandmother's eatate.

What happened with the elder Mrs. Dempseys property in 1853 was this: Dr. Dempsey and his sixter divided it evenly, without going through any legal formalities. As a matter of fact there was a will, and it is now supposed that Dr. Dempsey carried it in his pockets until the day of his death. There was some manner of disagreement between Dr. Dempsey and Charles Edwards one of the old lady's advisors and supposed executors, which led to the suppression of the document.

It was not until last September, after a long summer's search among Dr. Dempsey's papers, that the grandmother's will was discovered. It came as a great surprise to the searchers, for they had been at work without any such end in view. The will was drawn on July 12, 1853, three weeks before the grandmother's death. It provided that all of Mrs. Dempsey's property should be placed in the hands of Mrs. Edwards as trustes, the income to be paid by him to her children. In the event of their death without issue the property was to go to the family of Mrs. Dempsey's brother, Garrett Westervelt. In case of issue on either side the property was to be distributed in equal shares to the direct heirs of Dr. Dempsey and Mrs. Melville.

The Dempseys verified the signatures, and actually had the gocument probated in the Surrogate's Court in Bergen county, Burrogate abares to the direct heirs of Dr. Dempsey and Mrs. Melville.

The Dempseys verified the signatures, and actually had the gocument probated in the Surrogate's Court in Bergen county, Burrogate actually had the gocument probated in the Surrogate Pell to Guy Q. and John A. Dempsey in the latter part of September. On Wednesday this ancient will was filed for record in Surrogate Pell to Guy G. and John A. Dempsey in the latter part of September. On Wednesday this ancient will was filed for record in Surrogate Ransom's office in this city. The Dempseys believe th

He Objects to Having a Book Endorsing

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 20.-Hyacinthe A. Ring rose. a student in the academic department of Yale University, is in trouble regarding his book, "The Poor Man's Priest," which appeared last spring and has had a wide circulaof Dr. Edward McGlynn, supports his doctrines in detail, and was dedicated to Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore. The book has just come to the Cardinal's notice, and, in addressing the "University Publishing Company" of this city, "University Publishing Company" of this city, his secretary, Edward H. Gans, expressed surprise that any reputable author should make free with the Cardinal's name, and commanded that the publication of the book be discontinued. Following closely on the receipt of the letter by the publishers came the service of papers this afternoon on the author. Mr. Ringrose, who is summoned to appear before the Federal Court of the Eastern District of Maryland, at Baltimore, on Jan. 25, 1891, to answer suft for damasces, presumably on a charge of libel. Mr. Ringrose is greatly surprised at the turn affairs have taken, and proposes to contest the case.

Bad Break by a Brooklyn Policeman Policeman James N. Rorke of the Richard street station in Brooklyn made a most unjust tifiable arrest on Wednesday night. Miss Maggie Harkness was the prisoner. While she was talking with a friend near her house, at 111 King street, Borke approached, and, according to all accounts, made an insulting re-mark, which she resented. He then told her to mark, which she recented. He then told her to move on, and when she refused, placed her under arrest on a charge of drunkenness, and summoning a patrol wagon, had her driven to the station amid eries of "shame" from a crowd of persons who had witnessed the occurrence, and who declared that the policeman's action was outrageous. When the policeman got to the station and assisted Miss Harkness to the desk, Sergeant McGovern promptly refused to eutertain the charge of drunkenness, as it was clear to him that the young woman was perfectly sober. She will make a complaint against horke before Commissioner Huyden.

Two Brothers Struck by a Train,

Last evening Frank and Stagus Krush, employed in King's plaster mills at West Brighton. started from the mills to go to their home in Henderson street, New Brighton. The Krush brothers, while walking on the track of the S. brothers, while walking on the track of the S.

I. Rapid Transit Railroad, between New Brighton and Sanug Harbor, were struck by a train, when Stagus was instantly killed. His brother Frank was seriously hurt, several of his rits being broken. He also sustained serious injuries about the head. He was conveyed to his home. The accident occurred near a sharp curve, and it is supposed that the two men did not see the train until it was within a few feet of them. A number of similar accidents have occurred at this place.

A Decoration for Mr. Coogsu's Front Boor. Abraham Wolf is suing James J. Coogan for \$875, rept of 415, 417, and 419 Eighth avenue and 304 and 306 West Thirty-first street for the present month. The suit was begun early in the month, and plaintiff counsel have tried in vain to serve the summons, but have not been able to find Coogan. Upon the allegation that he is trying to avoid service. Judge Glegerich has granted an order for substituted service. Ooples are to be mailed to Mr. Coogan, and another copy is to be tacked to his door.

Undertaker George Helfrich of 154 Vanderoilt avenue, Brooklyn, wants it understoo that the presence of a corpse on board the re ceiving ship Vermont last Tuesday was not his fault. The body was to be transferred by tug to the steamer Puritan, which did not sail till 4:30 P. M., and the dead man's sister refused to allow the transfer till the steamer could take it aboard.

Prizes for the First Sieigh

THE STANDARD COCOA OF THE WORLD.

DELICIOUS, STRENGTHENING TO THE NERVES.

Tea and coffee cheer but do not nourish. They even leave an injurious effect upon the nervous system. Indeed there is no beverage like

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA,

It stimulates and nourishes as none other, leaves no bad

effects and is a flesh-former of the most approved type. BEVAN HOUTEN'S COODA ("once tried, always used"). The strong may take it with pleasure and the wonk with impenity. The exciting effects of ten and coffice are obvioted by its steady use, and nervous disorders are relieved and prevented. Belicious to the taste. "Largest sale in the world." ASE FOR VAN HOUTEN'S AND TAKE NO OTHER.

IT WAS AN IMPUDENT GALE.

Peering Under Hate, Peoping Under Skirts, and Thranking About Generally.

There was a gay, laughing, and thoroughly

merry breeze astir in New York yesterday, the first of the winter winds. It had a sharpness to make ears and noses and cheeks tingle, and things, and spent a good part of the time sulk-ing behind white, fleecy, and summery clouds. Upper Broadway was full of shoppers, in winter wraps and hats. It was a fine day overhead for shopping, but not so fine in the teeth of the wind, that was playing such havoc with bangs and hats and skirts. This wind was no respecter of persons. It rather preferred to beavers of respectable old men. It whirled the the faces of the wearers. It elutehed at the skirts of women and towed them along the streets like schooners under full sail.

The big hate suffered the most. Big hate are pretty faces. The wind seemed to like to peer pretty cheeks that were blushing and glowing so vigorously. Sometimes the wind got rough and boisterous about it and would fling the wrong side out. Sometimes when the hat was too big the wind would tear it off altogether and lead it in a mad walts through the air for

a block or two.

This wind scurried along Twenty-third street between Fifth avenue and Broadway with peculiar delight. It now and then went away for a few minutes to chase a dignified citizen up some other street or to flirt with some particularly attractive crowd. But it always returned and raced up and down the wide stone flaggings of this favored street. In addition to the shoppers there were the neadlers. As this wind was mallelous, when it found out the peddlers did not like it, it played horse with them. Most of the peddlers had flowers to soil. The wind made love to the flowers, and sometimes succeeded in winning them from the peddlers only to throw them over and dance away after new conquests. It served a shapeless bunch of big red roses in this way. This bunch of roses had just been sold for \$2 to a well-groomed girl. The wind came up, took hold of the girl's bat, and pulled it nearly off, leaving it hanging by her veil. She was just going to take the bunch of roses when this happened. She let go of it, and so did the peddler, and away it went up the street, until it struck a little girl in the face just as she was going to buy a toy. She took the roses and decided to wait until another day for the toy.

Under the elevated steps there was an old woman behind a little stand that was radiant with roses and carnations and chrysanthemums. The old woman laughed at the wind because she thought she was safely sheltered by the elevated stairs. But a great yellow chrysanthemum peeped around the edge of the steps and smiled. The wind saw it and made a dash. It caught two roses, a dozen carnations, and two other chrysanthemums besides the big reliable of an dropped them under the wheels of a carriage. Then it came back took the old woman's bonnet, tried to get her shall, failed, and carried a doilar bill away, she ran up the street, shouting and stretching her arms up. The wind dropped the bill, and the old woman explained, and the wind laughed because it was the thief, It hurried back to carry off something more from the old woman, but was destracted by a tall girl with a long stride who swung around the corner from Blxth avenue. It lifted ber black skirts and peered at the rewell English cho citizen up some other street or to flirt with ome particularly attractive crowd. But it

Henry Meinken, a real estate broker, is suing William L. Stokes for money advanced to Stokes to open a book at the race tracks in 1889. They were partners in the enterprise. Meinken furnishing \$10,000 and Stokes the experience and his services as manager. Stokes was to receive \$15 a day and 25 per cent. of the

The book was made up under the firm name of W. L. Stokes & Co., and covered all the race tracks during the season of 1889. They lost money, and at the end of the season Stokes gave Meinken a note for \$3,000, payable in November. 1890, to settle up the accounts. They got out a book this last season under the same arrangement, and Stokes borrowed \$2,600 from Albert C. Chaney for outside bets. The season was prosperous until Aug. 7 when Meinken left Stokes without notice. His share of the winnings for the seawas \$3,000. Stokes lost the \$2,000 that he borrowed from Chaney and still owed Meinken \$3,000 on his note.

Maurice Meyer, Chaney's lawyer, has begun suit against Meinken to recover the money that was loaned to Stokes. Mr. Meyer claims Stokes & Meinken were partners at this time, and therefore that Chaney is entitled to Stokes a share of the profits. Meinken, however, has applied these profits to the payment of Stokes's \$3,000 note and has also brought suit against Stokes to recover the further sums advanced. of W. L. Stokes & Co., and covered all the race

To Divide the Lorillard Trust.

Peter Lorillard by his will established a trust for George L. Lorillard, since deceased, and others, which consisted of personal and real estate, including the property at 402 Broadway, 44 Division street, 546 Grand street, and 29 Marie Louise, has received one-half of the income, and the rest has been shared equally by Peter, Jacob, and Louis L. Lorillard, Catherine A. Kernochan, Eva L. Kip. and Mary L. Barley. George's widow has since become the Countess De Casa De Agreda, and. because of her remarriage, under Peter Lorillard's will the capital of the fund is subject to division, she to receive one-half and the others to share the balance.

In a friendly Supreme Court action Judge O'Brien has appointed Sherman Evatts referee to conduct a sale of the real estate at public suction. The proceeds are to be deposited in some proper trust company, subject to the order of the court. Marie Louise, has received one-half of the in-

Mr. Glibert's Pools Overcoat.

Assistant Corporation Counsel W. T. Gilbert of Brooklyn has begun a suit in Justice Courtney's court against the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company for the recovery of \$75. He claims that a fine coat, made for him by Poole of London, was damaged to that amount by getting entangled in the company's properly while he was riding on one of its cars. The company says that Mr. Gilbert has greatly exaggerated the value of the London garman.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE IN-SURANCE COMPANY

In 1889 increased its assets and

its dividend, beside paying to policy holders......\$5,839,818 81 While it received from its policy

holders..... 4,418,336 47 Its profit from interest and rent and profit and loss account was 3,282,884 80

It paid in cash dividends...... 1,165,829 91 It has a surplus of assets over liabilities (by New York stand-

ard) of...... 5,410,890 92 PHILIP S. MILLER, A magnum of champagne on the sideboard at Huber's Road House (formerly Gabe Case's) General Agent for New York City and

> Vicinity and New Jersey. 1 Wall st., New York.

THE CABLE CHESS MATCH.

A Wrangle Between the Competing Masters Steinitz and Tachigorin are having a wrangle through the mail respecting the conditions on which they are playing their two games by cable. The facts, briefly, are these:

Prior to the commencement of the match a somewhat lengthy correspondence had been going on for several months between the two masters upon the subject of conditions of play. Finally, in a letter dated Sept. 12. Mr. bteinitz despatched an ultimatum to Tsehigorin in which he insisted on a time limit of two clear days for each move, with accumulation (i.e., if a player saved time upon one move it was to be accumulated for his benefit so as to be utilized in subsequent moves); and in which he also expressed his willingness that each player should take, on six separate cocasions during the progress of the match, a fur-ther twenty-four hours' consideration.

The time-accumulation proposal was up to

that time the only bone of contention between the two.

Presumably as an acceptance of Steinitz's

ultimatum, Tschigorin despatched his moves in both games to New York by cable. At any Tschigorin as a formal acceptance of his conditions, and sent his moves, in return, to Bt. Petersburg, and his stakes to Baron Albert von Bothschild of Vienna, who had already in-

von Rothschild of Vienna, who had already informed Steinitz that he had received Tschigorin's stakes.

After play had been going on for about a fortnight a letter from Mr. Tschigorin reached Steinitz, in which the Russian player stated that according to the thinking of himself and his backers "time accumulation cannot in any case be accepted in games to be played by cable. Six times three days' consideration during the progress of the match is sufficient, but if you wish to lengthen the time for consideration we have no objection, and lears it to you to alter this point of the conditions according to your wishes."

Along with this letter Mr. Tschigorin sent a draft of rules upon which he was willing to play the match, and which Bteinitz accepted, with but two exceptions. The first of these exceptions was to the time-limit rule, which he still insisted should be upon the accumulation principle; and the second objection which he raised was to a rule which read as follows:

During the time of a match between Steinitz and Gunsberg or any other person, play in this match to be addourned, when Riemins will have to send both his moves in a sealed envelops to the referse or the stakeholder within the time limit of forty-eight hours. &-

moves in a sealed envelope to the referee or the stakeholder within the time limit of forty-sight hours, as.

Immediately after the receipt of this letter and conditions, Mr. Steinitz despatched a reply, in which he told his adversary that he was proceeding with the games under protest as regards the two points in Techigorin's conditions already set forth; and by the next mail he proceeds in a lengthy colsile to argue the matter, and while reserving to the fullest extent his legal rights, he offers a compromise to the following effect:

To begin with Steinitz expresses himself willing to allow the time-accumulation principle to operate only up to the commencement of the Steinitz-dumbarg match. After that he suggests a fixed time limits dumbaring the last moves to be made before the solourment he proposes that the fulle which governed the cable chess match between St Fetersburg and London should be applied to this case, via, that one player (Steinitz) should make the last move in one of the games, and that the other player (Tooligeria) should make the last move in the other game.

At the conclusion of this letter Steinitz says

should make the last move in the other game.

At the conclusion of this letter Steinitz says that if Tschigorin should agree to his two amendments the whole matter would be settled, but if he could not agree to them hel Steinitz would have to ask for the decision of the umpires and the referee on all points.

This is the whole story, and it is expected that a cablegram will arrive early next week from Tschigorin either accepting or declining the proposals of his antagonist.

Already copies of the voluminous correspondence—which, by the way, would fill upward of two columns of The Sun if printed in full—have been forwarded to both umpires and to the referee.

ward of wood that we would be able to reply withcould be refered.

Last night Mr. Tschigorin sent his fourteenth move of the Evans Gambit and his fifteenth move of the Two Knights Defence. It
might be of interest to the reader to learn that
both moves, P-Q6 in the Evans Gambit and
P-K5 in he other game, were expected by
Mr. Steinitz, who vesterday told a reporter of
TME SUN that if he should receive Mr. Tschigorin's moves he would be able to reply with-Mr. Steinitz, who vesterday told a reporter of THE Sun that it he should receive Mr. Tschi-gorin's moves he would be able to reply without looking at the board. Mr. Steinits at the same time said that he would to-day be propared to give a full analysis of the last four noves made. When asked about his chances he said: "I like my games, and I fancy I shall score in both games. True, the Evans Gambit looks complicated, but I don't mind that a bit. Now, then, tell your readers that although the Two Knights game looks well for me, there are any amount of possible traps in the position, and play is not as easy as people who have not thoroughly studied the game imagine."

ine."
Appended are the positions of the games and the full score up to date: THE GAMES,



White (Tachigoria)-15 pieces.

TROHOGORIAN STRUCTA, Mark.

Back.

F-K4

Kt-QBS 10 F-QN

Kt-BS 11 Kt-QBS

F-Q4

Kt-QB4 13 Kt-R4

F-R5

F-P-R 15

F-QB5

F-P-R 15

F-QB5

F-P-R 15

F-QB5

F-QB5

F-P-R 15

F-QB5 White.

1 P-K 4

2 Kt-K B 8

3 H-B 4

4 Kt-Kt 5

6 P-X P

6 B-Kt 5 ch

7 P-X P

8 B-K 2 Black (Techigorin)-14 places. 四曲 9 1 1

A A A A A A □ 中
 □ H

White (Steinftz)-15 pieces. Mr. Steinitz, who, as previously stated, lives in Upper Montelair, could not be informed of Tschigorin's latest moves last night.

Caref was to have made another attempt at Ower's looyars record at Princeton on Seatrday, set no not of the trail can be proposed and it was probably of the trail can be proposed and it was probably of the trail can be proposed.